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GALLAWAY & ERATING, M. KRATING

MARCH 7, 1879. FRIDAY, 2 :

PAY THE PREACHER. There seems to be a matter of stupendous indifference on this subject of paying the ministry. Some pay cretty liberally, others pay a little, others promise, but never pay, while the great majority pay nothing and are perfectly indifferent on the subject. It is the duty of every church-member to contribute something to the support of the ministry, be it ever so small; and it is also the duty of every good citizen to do the same. But besides this, there is also a penuriousness on the part of some church-members, in this matter, that is operating so seriously in paying the preachers of this city, which ought to be remedied, and if the Central will join us, we think it would be a good plan to make an exhibit of what our church-people and others are doing in the way of supporting the respective ministers of Watter Valley. Let us do like the Memphis APPEAL—sold out a commission of investigation.

We hope our cotemporary, the Water Valley.

We hope our cotemporary, the Water Val ley Courier, will send out a commission and give the world the result of his investigations. There is no form of meanness so contemptible as that which underlies the dereliction of churches in the matter of paying the preacher. It is absolutely disbonest in a body of professing christians or religionists of any name to hire a man at so much per month or year, and after securing him pay him in slippers, dressing-gowns, ladies' smiles and promises to pay prettily lisped. God and themselves only know the humilia tion and makeshilts to which men of ability are driven by the crael indifference of Sunday-law christians to the performance of their promise to pay the preacher regularly. One such example we recall as within our own knowledge, when a preacher and his family ate meat but once a week for two or three years, living for the most part on bread, molasses and coffee. And yet he was promised, and it was agreed to by the congregation, that he should be paid two thousand five hundred dollars each year. He did no get it, and, indeed, much of the little he did get was through fairs and other such methods of begging a support from the general public-sinners and saints alike-as Sunday-law christians delight in. This poor man's wife | thought of it, is based on a principle that is went to her grave heart-broken and spiritbroken, until the end hiding her bitterness of soul under a mask of patient resignation.

THE SENDAY LAWS.

Mr. "Truth" can have the use of our columus every Sunday for four Sundays, to the extent of five pages of note-sized paper, and no more. If within that space he can do what Jesus Christ himself failed to do, he is welcome to it, and we trust that when he has instructed us theologically, he will turn to the organic laws of the State and the republic and quote the lines for us wherein the fathers and founders, who were, many of them, good christians, declared for what is offensively styled a christian Sabbath, as if the Jews or Seventh-Day Baptists, or any others who have similar beliefs, were not worthy o being consulted; as if in this free land the are not as worthy of the fullest liberty in all respects-as to person as well as conscience ishness when they arrogate to themselve pre-eminence in religious feeling and sympathy. We remember that during the recen epidemic many of the good christians who are now in a burry to put straight-jackets on all who differ with them as to liberty on wha is called the Sabbath day, were not here to assist the few of their order who remained to work in a field where the noblest of christian sentiments and convictions would have found the freest play. But Mr. "Truth" can comon. We shall endeavor to be ready for him While we have the highest respect for the churches represented by Landrum, by Boggs by White, Harris and Dalzell, and by Kelly and Walsh, and that other which dear old Slater served so well, we have also a desire to subserve the ends of freedom and justice, and to secure to all, within the limits of order, decency and decorum, the fullest latitude on Sunday, according as their conscience shall

MANUFACTURES FOR MEMPRIS. heir value; but if that labor can be procured or a mere pittance of a few pence a day, gan wondering where, when and how it When the present stagnation of trade how can present values be maintained in the passes by, and activity and life returns to world at large, in face of a competition at the commerce, and capital begins to seek out means of investment, it will be suicide on pauperized people? The progress of cotton insulting remark to Mrs. Oates as she was the part of the people of Memphis if they nanufacture in India has alarmed the British fail to establish manufactures in this city. nanufacturers of that staple. They denounce Such experiments as have been made have he British Indian government because it met with a degree of prosperity that delightly taxed imports of cotton cloth into monstrates what could be done on a larger ndia. China can lay on such a tax while she scale. Our oil mills, the cotton and woolen s preparing to establish her system of impe-Howards row, the gin manufactures near the easonably object. This action of the Chinese, Gayoso house, the barrel manufactory that who are an astute people, after their low and has a demand far beyond its powers to fill naterialistic and sensual manner, may be the and other similar enterprises, are clear proof of this fact. Our position on the Mississipp sissippi in consequence of the suc cess of Eads's jetties, the cry of a large portion of our population for employment, all point to the success that herself something more than a mere recip our inventions to paralyze our own them to another. We have, also, the examples of other southern cities to give ient of products from one quarter to transfer ond nature, they can labor more hours than all the encouragement that could reasonably be asked for. Mobile, which has had serious the angle of the form of the serious and the encouragement that could reasonably any other people under the sun, and at work of the encouragement that could reasonably any other people under the sun, and at work of the encouragement that could reasonably any other people under the sun, and at work of the encouragement that could reasonably any other people under the sun, and at work of the encouragement that could reasonably any other people under the sun, and at work of the encouragement that could reasonably any other people under the sun, and at work of the encouragement that could reasonably any other people under the sun, and at work of the encouragement that could reasonably brief time, and too dictatorial toward Mrs. all the encouragement that could reasonably difficulties to contend with of late years, and whose cotton trade has for some time been less prosperous than she could wish, has seen the importance, and indeed the necessity, of introducing manufactures as a means of prosperity. She has started a cotton-mill, tion in the development of means to economize labor, the nations of modern christenand after an experience of some months, running seventeen hundred spindles and nine

nas aiready attended the enterprise should the economy of labor."

THE LOTTERY OF LIFE

experience of our Fort Pickering mill, which has, within a few months, fully doubled the As It was Found by a Lawyer In the thing that has been done toward effecting St. Louis Lottery-How he was extent of its buildings and the amount of its Disbarred - Another Chapmachinery. The Mobile mill employs ter of the Cambling afty hands at present, and finds Ring Scandal.

ontinue. This, by-the-by, is exactly the

-can there be one reason for

starting a cotton mill in M-ma-

reputation, and are in incre-

THE PREVENTION OF FIRES.

first burning, would recover full insurance.

cendiarism, but would arouse a degree of

care against fire that does not now exist,

There would not only be the loss of money,

but the fact that sufferers to the right and

left of the original fire received a degree of

onsideration denied to the original parties,

would carry with it a sort of stigma tha

self-respect, as well as self-interest, would do

its best to avoid, by guarding against fire

prect, and that ought to assume the shape

of legal enactment. That principle is, that

no mere private affair of owners or occu-

r any outbreak of fire occurs of sufficient

importance to cause alarm, the proper par

ties are summoned before a magistrate,

where they have to show how the fire

occurred. | Should the evidence show that

there had been negligence of proper precauion against fire, or materials burned or

oiled in a way to cause fire, or careless or nischievous acts done resulting in fire, then fine or other punishment is inflicted, com-

mensurate with the offense. The reader

that a fire cannot take place without some

one being held responsible by the law, and

subjected to magisterial examination, is in

guard against it. Just as murder decreases

a a community when men are held respon-

sible for carrying private weapons, so fires

will decrease when every outbreak of flames

CHEAP COTTON MANUFACTURING

The dispatches from London a few days

ince announced that the Chinese govern-

ment was purchasing cotton machinery in

lermany for the purpose of manufacturing

otton goods in China, and thus giving em-

of the Chinese problem entirely unlooked

or, and has greatly alarmed the manufac-

oring establishments in Europe and the

United States. The Chinese can manufac-

are anything cheaper than any other people

in the face of the globe, and if this experi-

ment should be successful, it will produce a

omplete revolution. In discussing this

lovement, the Chicago News goes so far as

o say that "the success of such an attempt

is this, now being made by the Chinese gov-

ernment, would compel us to plant ourselves

on the Chinese doctrine of exclusivism, and,

taking a chapter out of their politico-econ-

omic system, to close our ports, not only

against themselves, but their wares. In

modern times, it is claimed that the amount

f labor expended upon products gives them

people, they cause

IN CHINA.

involves the interference of the law.

us "go in and win."

ady markets in New Orleans and Texas for all the fabrics it produces. In Mo-St. Louis special to the Cincinnati Enquirer, 4th: "The court of appeals to-day bile another industry has also been locatedboiler-making, and the manufacturers there gave judgment in the case of Frank J. Bow say they can produce as good an article as man, a prominent lawyer of this city, who the north, and sell it for less money. At was in November, 1877, found guilty of un-Whistler, a little distance from Mobile, there professional conduct and disbarred. pealed the case, and this morning the are machine-shops turning out work that is cision of the court below was sustained, and becoming celebrated for its excellence. Cot- the bar of Missouri loses one of its most brilton mills in Georgia and in Mississippi are manufacturing goods of an excellence that is winning great attractions. Their fabrics are heavier and more enduring than those of the custern mills, and are doing much to strengthen the high character American cotton fabrics. S. C. Nidelet, one of the board of police commissioners, who has recently achieved notoriety as one of the central figures in the late gambling ring expose, made great exertions to have the members of the Missouri State lottery prosecuted. The ton fabrics have gained in the European mar- over ninety parties engaged in the lottery buskets, especially in those of England itself. iness were brought before the court of crim-With the sensation our cotton manufactures inal correction, charged with selling lottery tickets. The cases were still pending until are making in all parts of the world, and in November, the parties arrested, who had he estimation in which they are held above been released on bonds, entered into court the English cloths with their was of lime and pleaded guilty, with the understanding and plaster that disappears on the standard wash they should not be troubled for ninety days. by which time it was expected the court of tition in appeals would pass upon the cases of one of two who had been convicted, and had carried Until within this three years the United States had their cases up. It was understood that the xported no fine brown cotton goods, yet the other ninety. The ninety days went by iose fabrics have already ween a immense and no effort was made to press judgment against the parties; but last Saturday the If New England can so read e trade wheels of prosecution were again set in moand reputation, what could we not so in the tion, and the lawyers having it in energe moved for the passage of sentence upon the ticket-sellers. It is now charged on good midst of a cotton district, and with a climate and geographical position so favorable. Let authority that the prosecutions were instigated in the first place by Dr. Nidelet, at the suggestion of A. B. Wakefield and Warren M'Chesney, with the object, which was suc-essfully accomplished, of forcing the lottery The Boston Advocate publishes a new company into parting with a portion of their proposition for the prevention of fires, which is not without ingenuity. According to the from prosecution. It is understood that the Nidelet-Wakefield-M'Chesney comwriter's experience, recklessness in the man-

ner of doing insurance business is the cause of the profits of the lottery business of premises being set on fire to secure the in-surance payment. Fires of this wicked and since the arrangement was perfected, about nine thousand dollars in all. W. C. Trance, mnnager of the lottery, states that the arcriminal character, it is estimated by some of rangement was entered into between him and our best insurance writers, amount to forty Wakefield last November, and that Wakeout of every hundred. To convict the crimi- field claims to have disposed of the money, nal is almost impossible. The fire that destroys property also destroys the evidences of who prosecuted the lottery-sellers. Becomthe crime by which that destruction was ac- ing fearful that the lottery management were complished. The Boston writer's remedy, in not going to pay them any money for Febnis own words, is as follows: "The remedy is borne, a prominent Democratic politician, to to have a form of policy written that only promise them another continuance of the case one-half the amount of loss can be collected if the cash was forthcoming. It was not, and where the fire originates, but all losses out- hence the sudden development of activity in side to be paid promptly." In this way the has caused considerable stir, but the recently party on whose premises the fire broke out discovered gambler's ring scandal has prewould himself have to bear one-half the loss, pared the public mind for almost anything but adjoining premises, taking fire from those | evil in connection with the present police de

Such a law as this would not only prevent in- found out. CONNELL CAUGHT

> In the Meshes of Love-A Fond and Foolish Lover whose Case is Hopeless-For Alice Oates Cannot Reciprocate-How She Took Him by the Hand.

The remedy here proposed, whatever may be Olympic theater during the Oates engagesaid the sprightly Alice by the baritone of he company, Mr. Edward Connell, and the following facts will serve to set aright all those in charge of premises on which fire ocsuppositions that may have arisen as regards curs, or those who have placed them in such charge, are responsible to society for the breaking out of fire on those premises. If a roof leaks, or a chimney smokes, the owner or tenant are the parties alone concerned, but if a fire breaks out life is jeopardized and surrounding property is endangered. It is where bride and Mr. Edward Connell the groom.
The last rumor was false to the core, pants; the public welfare is concerned, and and the wedding would at the present time public. In some of the best governed cities n Europe, as far as municipal oversight is been for one of those little incidents which are so likely to transpire at any moment, concerned, when even a chimney is on fire, | 'true love never does run smoothly." On ast Wednesday afternoon Mr. Connell called at the office of the Star, and in the course of his conversation with a reporter made theremark that "he was thirty-six years old and still unmarried." The "still" was empha-

the celebrated baritone became warmed up over the vexed rumors, waxed confidential. cannot fail to perceive that the mere fact and told the following story in his best style, and with only an occasional pause for mo-mentary reflection in the tenderest passages: irket, Princess and Opera Comique as lead ing baritone, traveled a season through Engand with Pyne and Harrison's comic opera bination, and then came over to this blarsted country to lose my heart. It beats the devil, by Jove it does. I have been used o woman worship ever since the day I first stood before the lootlights and piped forth in my childish voice my little arias. When I was eleven years old Charlotte Cushman took me in her arms, kissed me and told me that I would be one day great in the profession that had chosen, and that if I ever came to America to be sure and call on her. as she would ever be my friend, As the years went on apace, and I grew up to be a man, playment to labor in China. This is a phase I received notes by the hundreds from ladies of high estate, craving my photograph, but I never met a woman that I cured a straw for until I met Mrs. Oates six or seven months ago. At first sight of her I said to myself Edward, old boy, that is a decided fine woman; look out for her yourself. Well, I was introduced to Mrs. Oates, and she took my hand with the first show of courtesy tha had received since leaving London, and ted into my eyes with the soft grace tha espeaks the perfect lady, and in spite of at hat I could do I trembled like a bashfu er, and-pshaw! by Jove, I am talking one. Let us go out and take a smile, a you fellows say in this blarsted country roposed "smile" was taken, and Mr. Connell resumed: "On the eleventh of last Sepember we opened at the Bush street theater San Francisco, and as we met every day for rehearsal, and were quartered Grand hotel, it is to be supposed that I was thrown into Mrs. Qates's company quite fr quently. Two weeks went by, and I found myself desperately in love with her, and be

meet him again. At the close of the opera I changed my costume and went out on the street and into a saloon, and the first fellow I saw there was the blackguard who had spoken lightly of the madam. I went up to m, told him he was a scoundrel, knocked him down and gave him answer of that government to our restrictive legislation as respects their immigration to the United States. But, however that may be, it is a move in a direction fraught with the greatest interest to western Europe and the man, and told her of my constitution of the paper, and Mrs. Oates thanked me for what I had done. From that day I began pressing my suit, and finally, one night, while waiting to go on in Pinafore, I spoke to Mrs. Oates like a man, and told her of my large for the constitution of pinning back her gown before she commenced that I can't sweep?" and accordingly, half in jest, but with a skill many bousekeepers sigh for, the lattle tady vigorously swept the apartment, having takes the homely precaution of pinning back her gown before she commenced the constant. America; it is a conception the possibilities of affection for her. She looked at me for a mother operation. which are appalling. Being almost a ment, as if doubting what I had just said, nd then gave me her hand with the same frankness that she did on our first meeting, which requires the expenditure of the pa- she did not speak to me for weeks, not until which vessels would pass is that

would all end, until a little incident took

place that drew her nearer to me. One night

a low, mean fellow about town, with a for-

tune, but not an ounce of brains, applied an

olaying the character of "La Marjolaine" in

La Marjolaine. He occupied a char in the parquette near the orchestra, and I overheard

that I would know him if I ever chanced to

mark and took a good look at him so

I am hopeful, and there you have the story, my story, in full. Don't publish it, for, if it was to appear in print, it would undo every A RECONCILIATION

between your humble servant and Mrs lates, whom I esteem as the dearest jewel of all womankind." With a view to ascertaining Mrs. Oates's side of the love-story, the Star man called at the Laclede hotel, but the lady was at the Olympic theater.

CHARLES S. AMMEL. he manager of the Oates company, was found uring the evening, and on being questioned as to the relations existing between Mr. Connell and Mrs. Oates, stated that there were none whatever, with the exception of business relations of the mildest possible form.

Mrs. Oates had detested the blatant Englishman from the first, and was never on more misconstrue it as love of the deepest and never dying kind. Mr. Ammel had had a vast amount of trouble with the baritone, who was only a vain, supercilious fellow, with good voice, and who would drink like a fish, and talk for hours without the least regard for the truth. He had, time after time, autioned the baritone as to how he should GAUGE HIS CONVERSATION,

while in the company of newspaper men, and was certain that Mrs. Oates had never given him any encouragement whatever in his ove-making; if any of his (Connell's) maud-in utterances were published there would trouble in the camp when it came to Mrs. Oates's knowledge. As an interview could not be obtained with the sprightly madam over the subject of Edward Connell's love, it now remains to be seen whether, after perusing this artile, she will gather him to her bosom with all of the pent up love of two ears and better, or discharge him from the Alice Oates new English comic opera com-

pany. A Woman and Something Over. Livermore (Col.) Herald: "The wife of a well known rancher living near this place has got the true grit. Her husband was away on business a whole week recently, and one day while he was absent the pump gave out. The nearest neighbor lived a long distance, so she hoisted up the pipe herself, and found that the trouble lay in the suction leather, which was too much worn to work properly. Away she went to cut a new one, using the old one as a pattern. On returning, she found that a large hog had fallen into the open well. Nothing daunted, she got a strong rope, made a slip-noose, fished it around the squealing porker, and then lifting as hard as she could, made the end fast to the curb, thus raising the animal partially out of the water and preventing it from drowning. She then harnessed a horse, hitched him to the rope, and in less time than it takes to tell it, that hog, "All dripping with freshness, arose from the well. But before the rescue of the parent anim d two of her offspring, crowding too close to partment. Just how far the officials of the the curb, probably to sympathize with their court were parties to the affair remains to be nother's distress, lost balance and were now loundering around in the water at the bot-

om. Instantly the hog was rescued, our heroine set about the recovery of the pigs. She procured a ladder, which, however, ough long enough to touch the water, was not long enough to reach the bottom of the well. Necessity is the mother of invention, new suction leather, lowering the pipe into e well closing the curn and numbin for her week's washing

Mixed Schools in Louisiana. Jackson (Miss.) Clarion: "The mixed the relation between that queen of comic opera and the gifted pupil of Sims Reeves.
Rumor has had the parties engaged a score not satisfied with sending his children to the of times, has even gone so far as to name the schools established for the children of his day set for their nuptials, and last January it race, insisted upon intruding them upon the white schools. Failing in his endeavor, l marriage at the Grand Hotel, San Francisco, brought suit upon the complaint that the where Mrs. Alice Oates was the constitution of the United States had been coluted to the prejudice of his rights. And was further alleged that the action of ramed for the State of Louisiana in 1868 have been a forgone conclusion had it not been for one of those little incidents which sune, covers all of these points, and effectual and which so often illustrate the adage that | within its brief space it condenses an arguon ment at once cogent, convincing, and unancalled swerable. The grievance set forth by the complament is that his children, being of here. African descent, are not allowed to attend he same schools as those provided for the hildren of white parents. 'Is this,' says cately approached on the subject of the ru-mored marriage between himself and Mrs. States? Clearly not, is the answer. Both races are treated exactly alike. White chilschools alike, and there is no discrimination in the meaning of the law and no ground of

complaint. mentary reflection in the tenderest passages.
"Yes, Edward Connell is thirty-six years of age and still unmarried. It is strange, is City, Logan county, involving two very prominent persons, whose reputations here-A Case of Beecherism. where such is the case, the children from their infancy are cautioned about fire, and are trained and educated to be ever on their are trained. The strained are trained are trained and educated to be e of the crime of seduction and adultery, on a confession made by Mrs. John A. Scott, a member of his church, to her husband. She confessed that Maupin and she had been guity of repeated acts of criminal intercourse, extending back to a period of two years. Mrs. Scott, who is an extremely beau-tiful woman, was formerly Miss Belle Evans, daughter of a prominent citizen of Farmer City, and was married only five weeks ago to J. A. Scott. The confession has fallen like a under-bolt in the community, and religious people are in a great state of excitiment. Maupin is a man of brilliant ability and has a wife and two children—a daughter aged seventeen, and a son aged fourteen. At the time Mrs. Scott made the confession Maupin was in Chicago, holding a series of revival meetings. He was telegraphed for, and came home on the first train, not knowing the purport of the dispatch. The church will suspend Maupin until complete examinaon is made into the facts of the case. Mrs. cott also made the same confession to her parents and three elders of the church.

Singular Coincidencent a Death Scene Meridian Mercury: "The father and the Stanton, the superintendent of the come and Dalton railroad, killed in ic late bridge accident, the one from Ohio he other from Philadelphia, hastened y the quickest route and with the ist delay. One arrived before he breathed his last, and the other after, but in time to see him laid away in his last resting place. The parents net thus for the first ime in thirty years. Long years ago the ton took his mother's maiden surna his parents were remarried, and t make the strange occurrence still more singular, they were both accompanied on the sad pilgriwage by their respective mates. And thus happened, probably, the strangest meeting that ever occurred at a death-bed scene.

The young ladies of England might learn has just come to notice: The Marchione visitor at the Victoria hospital for sick chi dren in London. On one occasion she no-ticed some dust on the floor. "This room ought to be swept more carefully," claimed; then seeing a broom in a corner evidently left by the housemaid, who van ished on her entrance, she took it up an began playfully to sweep. Her compani remonstrated, when the princess said, laug

lyn bridge, gave the following statistics in is testimony before the New York legislative investigation on Tuesday: "The average hight of the bridge from the center of the the next day. I was too happy then for a towers to the middle of the span is a little thence and precision, rather than the eagerness and force, of human endeavor. It would be a strange turning point in the life of our civilization, if, after having exhausted inventically and as it was so icy I fell down and ishes a strange turning that the first prometric in the life of our civilization, if, after having exhausted inventically and as it was so icy I fell down and ishes a strange turning to the passing that it is the capacity of the bridge, he said that forty-five thousand persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred atter, tollowed by Mrs. Oates and Dick Bevering the passing that it is the capacity of the bridge, he said that forty-five thousand persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred atter, tollowed by Mrs. Oates and Dick Bevering the passing that forty-five thousand persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred atter, tollowed by Mrs. Oates and Dick Bevering the passing that forty-five thousand persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred atternations and persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred atternations and persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred atternations and persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred atternations and persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred atternations and persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred atternations are persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred atternations are persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred attentations are persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred attentations are persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred attentations are persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred attentations are persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred attentations are persons persons per hour, traveling at the rate of two hundred attentations are persons perso fell upon me, and when I managed to regain cles, averaging three and a third tons each, my feet I found my arm broken. She was then apparently more pained than I, and of speed. The entrances to the approaches dom should find in the extreme east a people said a great deal that I felt thankful for, but to the bridge are to be one hundred feet in carders, its managers expect to have soon to double their machinery, if the prospecity that the machinery, if the prospecity that the machinery attended the enterprise should t cident. We are now on speaking terms, and bridge.

WALKING FOR THE BELT. M. Gavin,

The Relative Chances of O'Leary, Harriman, Rowell and Ennis-What the Men have Accomplished in their Previous Six Day

New York Star: "The great pedestrian ontest for the Astley champion belt and the ong-distance championship of the world, which is to begin at Gilmore's garden after midnight on Sunday next, is the topic of conversation in sporting circles. The contestant are all noted pedestrians, but neither Rowel Ennis nor Harriman have yet made a revord equal to O'Leary. Ennis's best record for six days is four hundred and twenty miles, Rowthan distant speaking terms with hum. When Conneil broke his arm at Virginia City, Mrs. Oates pitied him, and expressed regret for the specialist is the interest and twenty miles, Row-ell's four hundred and sixty miles, while Harman has never attempted a six day contest, and is without a record. There is an impressional transfer of the secondary transfer accident, just as she would have done had it have been the humblest member of the chorus never be able to cover five hundred miles in instead of Edward Connell, the baritone, and he had presumed upon that pity so far as to man and Rowell, the former being the favorite. It is claimed that in a trial in England Rowell covered five hundred and twenty-six miles in six days. Harriman's backers also claim that he has shown a wonderful record for six days. O'Leary, in his exhibition walks and his matches with Hughes and Campana, did not have to make a great record, because his opponents never pushed him. He won those contests with ease, and was never hurried at any time. He cannot walk as well against an inferior opponent as he can against a competitor that can hurry him. In the tournament in England he proved that he could make a wonderful record if necessary when Vaughan was pushing him, and he will probably do the same in the coming great race. In all his contests, both in this country and in his races with Weston, and for the belt in England, he started untrained and unprepared, but he always won. The champion will start in the coming contest in bet-ter condition than he ever was in before, and no doubt he will roll up an unprecedented number of miles if Rowell or Harriman press nim. The track for the great contest will be laid out in Gilmore's garden in a few days. will be eight laps to the mile and twelve feet wide. A large bulletin-board will be pla in the center of the building, and every n will be promptly posted. Portable house will be placed in different corners for O'Leary and Harriman, and Eenis and Rowell will b provided with tents. Rowell will be attende to during the walk by J. Simpson and J. Asten, his English trainers. J. Lathrop, of the Union athletic club of Beston, and J. Fraser f the Scottish-American club, will look after

Harriman. Ennis will have the services of John Goulding, of the Manhattan athletic club; O'Leary will be attended by Matthew F. Slattery, his cousin, and John Harding. t is expected that the struggle between "Leary, Rowell and Harriman during the first twenty four hours will be one of the grandest ever witnessed. Rowell can run one hundred and twenty miles in twenty-fou hours; Harriman has already proved that he can cover the same distance, while O'Leary in the tournament in which he won the bel in England, ran and walked one hundred and seventeen miles. Harriman is confident that he can cover one hundred and twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours: so there will I end of the first twenty-four hours. Rowel means to force the pace from the start, and both Harriman and O'Leary intend to cover the first one hundred miles without leaving the track. In the thirty-six-hour tournament in this city Harriman kept on the track for and procuring a fence-rail she thrust it the thirty-six hours, and covered one hun through the top round, resting both ends on dred and sixty miles, with only a rest of sev the curb. Then climbing down the hanging enteen minutes. The general betting is \$100 St. Louis Star: But few who visited the ladder she rescued the two pigs, bringing both safely to the surface. This done she against Rowell, \$250 to \$200 ngainst Harriman's backer, has laid several bets even that Harriman will beat

> heavily to beat O'Leary. Serious Accident. CINCINNATI, March 6.-By the falling o a cylinder ten feet in length, in the sugar works at Vincennes, Indiana, yesterday, Wm. Jones and Wm. Shoup each had a hand

ut off. T. B. Ross was badly bruised on the

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MEMPHIS, TENS., March 1, 1879.

BY decree of the United States Circuit court, endemand and collect all the unpaid taxes due to the city of Memphis, in the lawful money of the United States, and if necessary "to bring aedions at law, or suits in equity, against any person owing debts or taxes to the city of Memphis.

This is therefore to make such demand, and to not debtedness. With a full appreciation of the severe stringeney which from many causes embarrasses our people, I most respectfully urge all debtors to make every reasonable sacrines to comply with this decree, and thus avoid litigation and expense. These unpaid taxes are an includes on Memphis, Tens., March 1, 1879.

BY decree of the United States Circuit court, endemand and collect all the unpaid taxes due to the low of Memphis, Tens., March 1, 1879.

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BY decree of the United States Circuit court, endemand and collect all the unpaid taxes and in the lawful money of the United States, in the lawful money of MEMPHIS, TENN., March 1, 1879.

cannot be doubted that the effect would be highly favorable to us. The group payment of these back taxes would, beyond all doubt, lead directly to relief from our present embarassment and speedily to a return of former prosperity. Every good citizen of Memphis is deeply interested in a prompt compliance with the order of the court.

T. J. LATHAM, Receiver. THE undersigned, assignee of Taylor, McGuire & Co., hereby gives notice to the creditors of said firm to present and file their claims at the former office of said firm, 369 Front street, with Dr. Justice, the book keeper, who can be found there every day, from 9 to 19 o'clock a.m. Distributions will be made as speedily as possible.

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Real Estate.

Nos. 1928 and 2332, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county—Humes & Poston vs. H. S. Newsome et al. DY viriue of an interlocutory decree for resale entered in the above cause on the 21st day of February, 1879, M. B. 23, 1879, I will, at the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse Building, Memphis, Tenn., receive bids until Monday, March 3, 1879, at 12 o'clock m., agreeable to the terms of sale herein, on the following described to operty, situated in Shelby county, Tenn., to wit: Being in that part of Memphis known as Chelsea, and being parts of lots 278 and 279, on plan of Greenlaw addition to Memphis, and beginning for the part owned by H. S. Newsome at a stake the northeast corner of Fifth and Kerr street; thence with Kerr street 50 feet; S. Newsome at a stake the northeast corner of Fifth and Kerr streets; thence with Kerr street 50 feet; thence north 14815 feet to an alley; thence west with said alley 50 feet to Fifth street; thence southwardly with each line of Fifth street; thence southwardly with each line of Fifth street to the beginning. The property will be struck off to the highest and best bidder on said March 3, 1879, at 12 m. Terms of Sale—on a credit of sx months; jurchaser giving bond and security, bearing interest from date, and lien retained to secure purchase money. This February 21, 1879.

R. J. BLACK, Clerk and Master, U. W. Miller, Humes & Poston, and Clapp & Meux, attorneys.

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